

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

COUNTRY Rumania

SUBJECT Constanta

PLACE
ACQUIRED

DATE
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DATE OF INFORMATION

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DATE DISTR. 26 Jun 52 50X1

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NO. OF PAGES 33

NO. OF ENCLS. 3 50X1
(LISTED BELOW)

(A), (B) & (C)

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION_{50X1}

1. On the enclosed city plan of Constanta [Enclosure (A)]
 [] the following points of interest:

Point #1 THE HEADQUARTERS OF SECURITY SERVICE IN CONSTANTA. The Security Service, or the Political Secret Police, was under the Ministry of Internal Affairs (Ministerul Afacerilor Interne - M A I). The headquarters was located in the former Carol Hotel, a building constructed of cement-covered brick, four-stories high with a low pyramidal-shaped, sheet metal roof. It was about 35 m long and 10 m wide. The windows were without grates. There was a radio transmitter antenna on the roof. The main entrance on the street [Point #14], was guarded by a militiaman armed with a submachine gun (probably PPSH-7.62mm). At night an additional militiaman patrolled the sidewalk. The section of the sidewalk adjacent to this building was off-limits to the public at all times. There was no inscription on the building.

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- #2 THE CASINO BUILDING. This building was damaged during the last war; repair work was started in 1949.
- #3 LOCATION OF AN UNIDENTIFIED SOVIET NAVAL UNIT. This building was constructed of light, cement-covered brick, was approximately three stories high, and had a low tile-covered gable roof. It extended about 12 m along the street Point #57. It was four or five m from the sidewalk and had a wooden fence in front. A radio antenna (probably for a transmitter) was on the roof. In September 1950 it housed an unidentified Soviet Naval Unit. The entrance, on the street Point #57 was guarded by a Soviet sailor armed with a submachine gun (PPSH-7.62mm). The section of sidewalk in front of the building was off-limits to the public at night. No inscriptions were on the building.
- #4 HEADQUARTERS OF THE "COMPESCARIA" FISHING INDUSTRY. This building was constructed of light, cement-covered, brick, was four stories high, and had a high, pyramidal tile-covered roof. It was connected to other structures and was adjacent to the sidewalk along which it extended about 10 m. At the entrance was the "R.P.R. (Rumanian Popular Republic), Compescaria-Constanta" sign. I have no further details.
- #5 THE ELISABETA BOULEVARD. This boulevard was surfaced with granite stones. It was about eight m wide (excluding sidewalks). The name has probably been changed.
- #6 LOCATION OF AN UNIDENTIFIED SOVIET NAVAL UNIT. This building was constructed of light, cement-covered, brick, two stories high and had a low gabled roof covered with sheet metal. It was 16 x 8 m. It was located on the corner of street Point #197 and street Point #57. An unidentified Soviet Naval Unit was located there in November 1950. The entrance, on street Point #197, was guarded by a Soviet sailor armed with a submachine gun. The sidewalk adjacent to this building was off-limits to the public during the night. The windows on the first floor were entirely covered and those on the second floor were covered half way. 50X1
it had a radio antenna on the roof. 50X1 there were about 100 Soviet Naval personnel there. The sailors wore an insignia consisting of a red round patch with a yellow full circle inside on their left sleeve between shoulder and elbow.
- #7 THE MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOR AREA. This consisted of an iron gate which was used for both vehicles and pedestrians. It was guarded by five or six militiamen armed with submachine guns. The customs office was also located there. Only employees of the harbor installations, and persons with authorizations from SOVRON Headquarters, Militia, or Security Service were allowed to enter. The identity of persons with temporary authorizations was checked by a telephone call to the issuing authority. Upon entrance his identity booklet was taken from the individual; when he departed, the identity booklet was returned and the entrance pass was retained by the militiaman. A thorough search was made of an individual when he entered and when he departed. In some cases even the shoes had to be taken off. There were probably other entrances to the harbor area 50X1

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- #8 THE SOVROM TRANSPORT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES. This building was constructed of cement-covered brick, was five stories high, and had a high, pyramid roof, covered with sheet metal. It was approximately eight by 10 m and adjacent to the sidewalk. It was located on a corner and was connected to other structures four or five stories high. The entrance sign read: "Sovrom Transport, Transporturi Interne Si Externe" (Sovrom Transport Internal and External Transports); both in Russian and Rumanian. [redacted] 50X1
- [redacted] The personnel and finance sections were located on that floor. The chief of the personnel section was a Rumanian (name unknown) who was also the political director of the Constanta Sovrom. He personally interviewed all applicants for positions with the Sovrom. 50X1
- #9 FREIGHT RAILROAD STATION INSIDE THE HARBOR AREA. This building was constructed of cement-covered brick, was three stories high and had a flat, tile-covered roof. It was approximately 50 x 12 m. It was not used by passengers except groups of emigrants who were leaving the country by boat. It was unguarded except when emigrants were there. The lower floor was used mostly for storage of sea freight. The sign on the building read: "C.F.R. Gara de Marfuri" (Rumanian Railways Freight Station).
- #10 THE PORT MASTER'S HEADQUARTERS (CAPITANIA PORTULUI). This building was constructed of cement-covered brick, was three stories high and had a flat roof covered with tile. It was approximately 40 x 12 m, and was located 15 - 20 m from the water, and adjacent to the rail tracks. The Port Master's Headquarters was in charge of embarkation and disembarkation clearances for sailors and vessels arriving and departing. The sign on the building read "Gara Maritima" (Maritime Railroad Station), in large letters. Above the building entrance in smaller letters was a sign reading "Capitania Portului - Constanta". The building itself was not guarded as of November 1950, but the nearby dock area was guarded by Rumanian frontier troops.
- #11 THE OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE SOVROM TRANSPORT AGENCY IN CONSTANTA. This building was constructed the same as the building mentioned above Point #10. The sign above the entrance read: "Sovrom Transport Constanta Societate Pe Actiuni Sovieto-Romania" (Soviet Rumanian Stock Company). This installation had its own radio transmitter. [redacted] the total number of persons working there [redacted] 100 of which only three or four were believed to be Russians who held key positions. [redacted] in November 1950; it was not guarded at that time. 50X1 50X1 50X1
- #12 ROSIORILOR STREET. This street, (name has probably been changed), was surfaced with cobblestone; it was about eight m wide, excluding the concrete sidewalks. It was electrically lighted. There was no bus service to the building. Point #13.
- #13 THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE MARITIME SHORE DEFENSE (COMANDAMENTUL APARARII LITORALULUI MARITIM - C.A.L.M.) This building was constructed of cement-covered brick, was four stories high, and had a low, pyramidal roof covered with sheet metal; it was connected with other buildings.

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It extended about eight m on the street Point #19 and six m along the street Point #12. The address was Lascar Catargiu Street No 28. The headquarters was equipped with radio transmitter and military telephone central. It was occupied exclusively by Rumanian Naval personnel. About 80 officers and 80 enlisted men worked there. In charge of the "Coast Defense" was "Comandor" (Rumanian rank nomenclature) Paul Diaconescu; next superior in rank was the "Contra Admiral"; next inferior rank was "Capitan Comandor". The building entrance was guarded by one sailor armed with a submachine gun.

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two radio operators worked there. "Maestre" Ioan Intaia Pistol was in charge of the radio section; he was also the cipher officer. The radio section was located on the third floor of the building. During a tour of duty of four hours, three or four messages were transmitted and the same number were received. The transmitter was an 800 watt Marconi (English manufacture) set. The transmitter worked only with the Naval Headquarters in Bucharest. The contact was permanent. All messages were in cipher. The frequencies and indicators were changed very often (from twice a day to twice a week). The frequencies used were between 3,000 - 5,000 kilocycles. Examples of frequencies used were: 4750; 3033 kilocycles. The indicators were always composed of two letters and a one digit number or three letters and a one digit number. Examples of indicators used: TR6; TR7. The receiver (eight tubes "Marconi" set) was generally operated in "BK".

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#14 REMUS OPREANU STREET. This street was approximately eight m wide and constructed of granite stone. Note: The widths of all streets are given excluding the sidewalks.

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#15 STURZA STREET. It was approximately eight m wide and constructed of granite stone. The sidewalks were constructed of concrete.

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#16 STATE BANK. This building was constructed of cement-covered brick, was three stories high and had a low-gabled roof covered with sheet metal. It was connected to other structures and adjacent to the sidewalk. This R.P.R. bank was open from 0700 to 1200 and from 1500 to 1800 hours. A militiaman was on guard outside at night, and inside the building during day time.

#17 THE OFFICES OF THE STATE RAILWAYS (BIROURILE C.F.R.). This building was constructed of cement-covered brick, was three stories high and had a low-gabled roof covered with sheet metal. It extended approximately 30 m from the street Point #15 to the next street. The railway offices and oil enterprises offices, were located on the first and second floors respectively.

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- #18 OFFICES OF THE "OIL EXPLOITATION COMPANY" (SOCIETATEA PENTRU EXPLOATAREA PETROLULUI). This building was constructed of cement-covered brick, two stories high, and had a low-gabled roof covered with sheet metal. It was approximately 12 by six m. The main entrance was on the street Point #19.
- #19 LASCAR CATARGIU STREET. This street was approximately eight m wide and constructed of cobblestone; sidewalks were concrete.
- #20 STATE BANK. This building was constructed the same as the one above Point #16.
- #21 OVIDIU SQUARE. In the center of this square was a stone statue of the Roman poet Ovidius. The main bus station, constructed of wood, which served as a dispatching office, was located there.
- #22 THE CITY PEOPLE'S COUNCIL (SFATUL POPULAR). This building was constructed of cement-covered brick, was four stories high, and had a low pyramidal roof covered with tile. It was approximately 25 x 16 m. Besides the city (people's) council, the economic office (Oficiul Economic) which had charge of the rationing system, the city recorder's office which had charge of registering births, deaths, and marriages, and the city utilities office were located there.
- #23 THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE DANUBE BLACK SEA CANAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECT (DIRECTIA CANALULUI DUNAREA MAREA NEAGRA) noted as Point #2 on Enclosure (B). This building was constructed of cement-covered brick, four stories high, and had a low-gabled roof covered with sheet metal. The section of the building occupied by the Headquarters was about 24 m long. The ground floor was occupied by recreation rooms, club, and messhall for the employees. The other three floors served as offices. Beginning in the summer of 1950 the separate entrance to the upper three floors was guarded day and night by a militiaman who was armed with a sub-machine gun. The entrance to the ground floor, however, was not guarded. in October 1950 the headquarters would be equipped with a radio transmitter, but it was not operative in November 1950 left. The Political Director of the above project was Gheorghe Hosu, a former worker from Constanta. he appeared to be about 40 years old, 170 cm tall, weight 80 kg, brown hair, brown eyes, full, ruddy face, dressed simply. Hosu was a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in Rumania, and also of the Presidium of the Great National Assembly.
- #24 THE VASILE ALEXANDRI STREET. This street, whose name has probably been changed, was approximately eight m wide, constructed of granite stone, and had concrete sidewalks.
- #25 THE TELEPHONE CENTRAL. This building was constructed of cement-covered brick, three stories high and had a flat roof which was probably covered with sheet metal. This building was connected to other structures and extended about 10 m; it was adjacent to the sidewalk. The main entrance was on the street Point #24. The sign above

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the entrance read: "Telefoane". The building was open 24 hours a day. At night it was guarded by one guard, armed with a pistol, who was stationed inside.

#26 THE MAIN POST OFFICE. This building, constructed of brick, was three stories high and had a high-pyramidal roof covered with red tile. It extended approximately 12 m along street Point #247, and 24 m along street Point #627. The main entrance was located on street Point #627. The sign on the entrance read "Posta". This building was guarded inside at night by one guard armed with a pistol. The post office was open from 0700 to 2000 hours. It was equipped with a radio transmitter. The telegraph office, equipped with "Hughes" teletype set was also located there. The sender had to show his identification booklet to send a telegram. The name of sender and number of the booklet were noted down by the clerk. The same procedure applied when sending registered letters.

#27 THE 23RD AUGUST MOVIE THEATER. This building, constructed of light, cement-covered brick, was three stories high and had a low-gabled roof covered with sheet metal. It was connected with other structures and adjacent to the sidewalk. It extended approximately eight m along street Point #627 where the main entrance was located. The movie theater occupied the ground floor. Seating capacity was estimated at approximately 300. This theater showed mostly dramatic Soviet films; it was open daily from 1500 to 2200 hours. Entrance fees were 25 - 30 lei.

#28 STATE RAILWAYS TRAVEL AGENCY: (BIROUL DE VOIAJ C.F.R.). This building, constructed of cement-covered brick, was four stories high and had a flat roof. The travel agency occupied one room in this building. This block extended between the two streets intersecting Point #627 street over a distance of approximately 40 m. The first floor of the block house was occupied by various offices and stores; the upper floors served as apartments.

#29 THE MAIN RAILROAD STATION. This building was constructed of cement-covered brick, was two stories high and had a low-gabled roof covered with tile. It was approximately 20 x eight m. The main entrance was located on street Point #967; the secondary entrance and exit was on Street Point #307. See also paragraph #27

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#30 THE SCARLAT VARNAV STREET. This street was approximately eight m wide, was constructed of granite stone and had concrete sidewalks.

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#31 PUBLIC PARK. Formerly this park was called the Carol Park but the name was changed to Stalin or Lenin Park. The park area was approximately 100 x 20 m. In the northern section of this park was a summer theater approximately eight x 10 m containing wooden benches; this theater was frequently used for political meetings. This section, along both streets, was fenced by a 1.5 m high wall, constructed of cement-covered brick, extending about 40 m. The rest of the park area was surrounded by a meshed-wire fence. The park area was covered with 10 - 12 m deciduous trees, flowerbeds, grass, and benches.

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#32 THE CITY BUS SYSTEM OFFICE. This was a section of the Utilities System (Constanta Communal Enterprises; "Intreprinderile Comunale Constanta"-I.C.C.). The other sections (electricity, water supply, and sanitation) were located in the building [Point #22]. This city bus system office building was constructed of cement-covered brick, three stories high and had a low-gabled roof covered with tile. It was connected to other structures and adjacent to the sidewalk. The offices occupied the ground floor only; the remaining floors were made into apartments. The main entrance was on street [Point #62].

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#33 MILITIA STATION. This building, constructed of cement-covered brick, was four stories high and had a flat roof covered with sheet metal. It was attached to other structures. The militia station occupied the upper three floors. [] no signs at the entrance. During the day-time there was only a guard inside. At night, the entrance was guarded by one militiaman. The station was equipped with a radio transmitter; (I heard this and also observed a type of antenna on the roof).

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#34 THE NEGRU VODA STREET. (The name has probably been changed.) This street was approximately eight m wide, constructed of cobblestone and had concrete sidewalks.

#35 THE DRAGOS VODA STREET. (name probably changed) Same as Point #34.

#36 THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE ENTERPRISES FOR EXPLOITATION AND PROCESSING OF WOOD. (Intreprinderile Penra Exploatarea Si Industrializarea Lemnului - I.P.E.I.L.) for the Dobrogea Region. This building, constructed of cement-covered brick, was four stories high; I do not recall the construction of the roof. It was approximately six by eight m. This building was connected to other structures and adjacent to the sidewalk. It was located on the corner of streets [Point #45] and [Point #41]. The main entrance was on street [Point #45]. High above the entrance was a sign which read: R.P.R. - I.P.E.I.L. (R.P.R. stands for Rumanian Popular Republic.)

#37 THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE WORKING YOUTHS' UNION, CONSTANTA COUNTY. (Judeteana Uniunii Tineretului Muncitoresc - Constanta - U.T.M.). This organization, the counterpart of the Soviet Komsomol, was composed of youths from the age of 14 to 24 years, who were trained for Communist Party membership. The building was constructed of cement-covered brick, three stories high and had a low-gabled roof covered with tile. It was approximately eight m long, and was connected to other structures of the same construction.

#38 THE EUROPA HOTEL. This building was constructed of cement-covered brick, was four stories high and had a low-gabled roof covered with sheet metal. Rates were 300 - 500 lei for a room for one day.

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- #39 THE PUBLISHING AND PRINTING OFFICES OF "DOBROGEA NOUA" (NEW DOBROGEA) DAILY AND "CANALUL DUNAREA MAREA NEAGRA" (DANUBE BLACK SEA CANAL), DAILY; AND WEEKLY WITH SAME NAME. This building was constructed of cement-covered brick, was three stories high and had a low-pyramidal roof covered with tile. This building extended approximately eight m along street /Point #497 and was connected to other structures. [redacted] printing presses of Soviet manufacture were used. The main entrance was on street /Point #497. The sign above the entrance read: "R.P.R. Ziarul Dobrogea Noua Organ Al Partidului Muncitoresc Roman, Constanta" (Dobrogea Noua daily, organ of Rumanian Workers' Party, Constanta). 50X1
- #40 GRAMMAR SCHOOL. This building was constructed of cement-covered brick, two stories high and had a gabled roof covered with tile. This building was approximately 16 x six m. It was surrounded by a fence approximately six m from the building. The sign above the main entrance on street /Point #627 read: "Scoala Primara No 1" (Grammar School No 1). The highschool for workers (evening courses) was also located there. 50X1
- #41 PLEVNA STREET. [redacted] This street was approximately six m wide, constructed of granite stone, and has concrete sidewalks. 50X1
- #42 THE INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICE: (ADMINISTRATIA FINANCIARA), FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF CONSTANTA. This building, constructed of cement-covered brick, was two stories high and had a high-pyramidal roof covered with tile. The building was surrounded by a wooden lattice fence. One militiaman served as an interior guard.
- #43 THE CONSTANTA COUNTY PEOPLE'S COUNCIL BUILDING ("SFATUL POPULAR AL JUDETULUI CONSTANTA"). This building, constructed of cement-covered brick, was two stories high and had a low-pyramidal roof covered with tile. It was approximately 16 x 12 m.
- #44 GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL (CLASSICAL - "LICEUL TEORETIC DEFETE") This building was constructed of cement-covered brick, was two stories high and had a low-gabled roof covered with sheet metal. The basement of this building was used for classrooms. It was approximately 20 x 12 m.
- #45 MIHAIL KOGALNICEANU STREET. (The name has probably been changed.) This street was approximately seven m wide, and was constructed of cobblestone.
- #46 THE PISCICULTURE FACULTY. This building was constructed of cement-covered brick, was four stories high and had a gabled roof covered with tile. This building was connected to other structures and adjacent to the sidewalk extending approximately 10 m. The main entrance was on street /Point #627. The sign read: "R.P.R. Facultatea de Piscicultura, Constanta".
- #47 THE REPUBLICA HOTEL (formerly the Carlton Hotel). This building was constructed of cement-covered brick, was four stories high and had a low-gabled roof covered with sheet

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metal. This building extended approximately 14 m along street Point #47. It was used exclusively as quarters for Soviet officers, but I have no additional information.

- #48 THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE WORKERS' (COMMUNIST) PARTY FOR DOBROGEA REGION. This building, constructed of cement-covered brick, was four stories high and had a low-pyramidal roof covered with tile. This building extended approximately 12 m along street Point #49. The main entrance was on street Point #49. The sign above the entrance read: "Partidul Muncitoresc Roman Judeteana Constanta". (Rumanian Workers' Party. The Constanta County) although in reality it was the headquarters for the whole Dobrogea Region. The entrance was guarded at night and during Communist holidays by a militiaman armed with a submachine gun. At night the sidewalk adjacent to this building was off-limits to the public.
- #49 THE BOULEVARD OF THE REPUBLIC. (BULEVARDUL REPUBLICEI formerly the King Ferdinand Boulevard). This boulevard was approximately 16 m wide and was constructed of concrete. There were no bus routes on this street.
- #50 THE RENT OFFICE (OFICIUL DE INCHIRIERE). This office was located on Mercur Street although the name has probably been changed. This office assigned the living quarters for the population. All new arrivals in the city, after reporting to the Militia Headquarters Point #64 had to go to this office in order to obtain lodging. This building was approximately 12 x 12 m. It was a single-story building consisting of four rooms divided by a corridor. Its roof was high-pyramidal and covered with tile. This building was not guarded. Living quarters were assigned on a priority basis to party members first; government employees had second priority.
- #51 THE POLYCLINIC NO 1. This building was constructed of cement-covered brick, was four stories high and had a low-gabled roof covered with tile. It was connected to other structures and adjacent to the sidewalk. It was approximately 16 x eight m. It was located on the corner of street Point #53 and Independentei Street which extended in NW - SE direction. The main entrance was located on Independentei Street; the sign read: R.P.R. Policlinica de Stat No 1 - Constanta (State Polyclinic No 1). Minor medical treatments and examinations were given in this building.
- #52 PARK AREA, IN WHICH THE STATE HOSPITAL (SPITALUL DE STAT) was located. The hospital consisted of five or six buildings. Each building was constructed of cement-covered brick, was two or three stories high, and had a low-gabled roof covered with tile. Each was approximately 20 x 30 m. long. This hospital was for civilian use. 50X1
- #53 STEFAN CEL MARE STREET. [] the name used for this street is Mangaliei Street, because its extension led to Mangalia 4350N-2835E. It was approximately eight m wide, constructed of granite stone. Bus lines Nos 4, 5, and 6 covered this route.

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#54 AREA OCCUPIED BY THE SOVIET ARMY. Point #3, Enclosure (B)
This area, which formerly was a public park, was off-limits to the public 50X1

Point A. BUILDING USED FOR CLUBS, THEATER, MESSHALLS AND DORMITORIES FOR TRANSIENT PERSONNEL. This building was constructed of cement-covered brick, three stories high, and had a gabled roof covered with tile. It extended approximately 14 m along street Point #66 and eight m along street Point #53. It was formerly a high school Liceul Mircea Cel Batran. The main entrance to the building was located on street Point #66.

B. BUILDINGS. These three buildings were constructed of cement-covered brick, were one story high and had low-gabled roofs covered with tile. They were approximately 12 x six m.

C. BUILDINGS. These three or four buildings were believed to have been used as barracks for a Soviet unit. They were either single or two stories high.

D. ENTRANCE. This served as an entry point to B and C for both vehicles and pedestrians. It was guarded by one Soviet Army soldier. The rest of the area Point #54 was covered with grass, trees, and flower-beds. It was surrounded (except along street Point #66) by a whitewashed wooden lattice fence, about 1.5 m high. The interior of this area was guarded at night.

#55 THE O.S.P. PARK (Organizatia Sporturilor Populare - Popular Sports Organization). It was used for physical training by members of the organization. The training, besides mass calisthenics, consisted of volley-ball, tennis, boxing, and weight lifting. Theoretically, all citizens between six and 40 years of age were members of this organization. Active participation in physical training activities was not pressed too hard, probably due to lack of sufficient facilities. 50X1

#56 AREA OCCUPIED BY AN UNIDENTIFIED SOVIET ARMY UNIT. Point #4, Enclosure (B) 50X1
this area was occupied by an infantry regiment. Point #4, Enclosure (B) it extended about 40 m along street Point #66 and about eight m along street Point #61. (The interior area was much larger.) The area was surrounded by an iron fence, wire net-covered, about two m high. The entrance was located on street Point #66 and guarded by a Soviet army soldier armed with a submachine gun. There were approximately five buildings constructed of brick, two stories high with high-gabled roofs covered with tile; they were approximately 20 x eight m. They probably housed the administration offices. The other buildings were single-storied and had low-gabled roofs covered with tile. I know no further details.

#57 AREA OCCUPIED BY AN UNIDENTIFIED RUMANIAN NAVAL INFANTRY UNIT Point #4A, Enclosure (B) 50X1
Point #4A, Enclosure (B) this unit was of battalion strength. This area extended approximately 10 m along street Point #61, and was surrounded by a wooden fence. The entrance was guarded by a naval infantry soldier armed with a Soviet-type submachine gun. At night the sidewalk adjacent to this area was off-limits to the public. There were two or

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three barrack-type buildings constructed of cement-covered brick, single-storied with low-gabled roofs covered with tile. Two or three trucks

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_____ were observed in the courtyard.

50X1

The unit's CO was a

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Locutenant Comandor [Rumanian Navy nomenclature], equivalent to Rumanian Army Major. Name of Commanding Officer is unknown

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This unit was subordinate to the Headquarters of the Maritime Shore Defense (Comandamentul Apararii Litoralului Maritim - C.A.L.M.). _____ this unit was probably an instruction center for naval recruits; the sign above the entrance welcomed the "Young Offsprings of the Rumanian Popular Republic".

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#58

AREA OCCUPIED BY AN UNIDENTIFIED SOVIET UNIT [Point 4B, Enclosure (B)7, _____ this unit was of regimental strength.

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_____ it extended about 20 m along street [Point #617, and was surrounded by a wooden fence approximately two m high. It was separated from area [Point #517 by a wooden gate approximately four m long. This gate was not used, nor was it guarded. A barracks building constructed of cement-covered brick was single-storied, and had a low-gabled roof covered with tile. This building extended approximately 20 m along street [Point #617 and was located approximately three m from the fence. There were probably other buildings in the area not visible from the street. No guards were observed along street [Point #617.

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#59

INSTALLATION KNOWN AS THE MARITIME BASE (BAZA MARITIMA). This installation consisted of two buildings, constructed of cement-covered brick, three stories high with flat roofs. Both buildings extended approximately 10 m along the street and approximately 16 m in the rear. They were separated by a courtyard approximately 20 m wide, and were surrounded by a wooden fence. The buildings were approximately two m from the sidewalk. There was one Rumanian sailor, armed with a submachine gun, on guard in front of each building. These buildings served as warehouses, according to hearsay. They contained equipment, armament, clothing, and food supplies for the Rumanian Naval Units in Constanta. Three or four Navy trucks were observed in the courtyard.

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#60

THE FRIEDRICH ENGELS STREET (formerly Princess Ileana Street). This street was approximately 12 m wide and constructed of granite stone.

#61

DECEBAL STREET. [Point #7, Enclosure (B)7. This street was approximately 12 m wide, constructed of granite, and had concrete sidewalks.

#62

THE MAIN STREET IN CONSTANTA. (Formerly the Carol I Street although the name has probably been changed to Stalin or Lenin Street). This street was constructed of granite up to Point #26, and concrete from Point #26 to Point #21. It was approximately 16 m wide. The bus route No 1, to Anadolchiori suburb, was on this street.

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- #63 MOVIE THEATER: CINEMATOGRAFUL MUNCITORESC CULTURA SI LUMINA (The Workers' Movie Theater-Culture and Light). This building, constructed of cement-covered brick, was two stories high and had a low-gabled roof covered with sheet metal. It was connected to other structures and adjacent to the sidewalk, extending approximately eight m along the street. It had an approximate capacity of 200 and was located on the ground floor. This theater showed mostly cultural, scientific, and news films of Soviet origin. It was open daily from 1400 to 2200 hours. Admission was 15 lei. Attendance was not high.
- #64 THE CITY AND COUNTY MILITIA HEADQUARTERS. This building was located on the corner of street Point #62 and street Point #74. It was constructed of cement-covered brick; it was three stories high and had a low-pyramidal roof covered with sheet metal. It extended about 20 m along street Point #62 and 12 m along street Point #74. This building consisted of office rooms, eight rooms on each floor; it also had a basement. There were several entrances to this building; one entrance on street Point #62, one on the corner, and one on street Point #74 which was used by the public. The sign on the latter entrance read: "Militia Judetului Constanta". The first and last entrances were each guarded by one militiaman armed with a Soviet-type submachine gun. The basement and ground floor windows were covered with heavy wire nets. The offices issuing the identity booklets (biroul de populatie) were located in the basement.
- #65 THE "FILIMON SARBU" CULTURAL HOUSE (named in honor of a Constanta railroad worker). This building was constructed of cement-covered brick, single-story, and had a high-pyramidal roof covered with tile. It extended approximately eight m along street Point #62. This building was adjacent to other structures and located about two m from the sidewalk; it was surrounded by an iron fence approximately two m high. The main entrance was located on street Point #62. The sign read: "Caminul Cultural Filimon Sarbu". Inside there was a movie projection room and library.
- #66 MIRCEA CEL MARE STREET (the name has probably been changed). This street was approximately eight m wide and constructed of granite 50X1 stone. There were no bus routes on this street.
- #67 AREA OCCUPIED BY RUMANIAN MILITARY UNIT Point #6, Enclosure (B)7. This unit was an infantry regiment 50X1
 50X1
 It extended approximately 20 m along street Point #66. In front were two buildings surrounded by an iron lattice fence. These buildings were constructed of cement-covered brick, single story, and had low-gabled roofs covered with tile. They were approximately five m wide and 20 - 30 m long. In the background were similar buildings of the same construction and dimensions. No sign was observed above the entrance, which was guarded by one soldier armed with a submachine gun. The sidewalk adjacent to this area was off-limits to the public at night.
- #68 LOCATION OF THE FIRE STATION (MILITARY - CIVILIAN) Point #5, Enclosure (B)7. This unit was known to be of company strength with a captain in charge. The area extended approximately 18 m along street Point #66 and 10 m along street Point #61.

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- #68A** This building constructed of cement-covered brick, was single storied and had a low-gabled roof covered with sheet metal. It was approximately eight by six m. It was adjacent to the sidewalk and was probably used as quarters for the troops.
- #68B** This building was constructed of cement-covered brick, single storied and had a low-gabled roof covered with sheet metal. It was approximately eight by six m. The main entrance was located between the above two buildings, which were connected by a one and one-half m cement-covered brick wall.
- #68C** This building, constructed of cement-covered brick, was single storied and had a low-gabled roof covered with tile. It was approximately six by eight m. It was used as an office building. The garages in the interior of the courtyard were not visible from the street. The main gate was guarded at all times by one fireman soldier armed with a submachine gun. At night the public had to keep off the sidewalk adjacent to this area. The unit was equipped with three fire trucks [redacted] 50X1
[redacted] This unit served the whole city although large installations had their own civilian fire crews. 50X1
- #69** THE MARITIME METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY (Observatorul Meteorologic Maritim - Constanta). This observatory was located on the corner of Friedrich Engels /Point #60/ and Decebal /Point #61/ streets. This building was constructed of cement-covered brick, was two stories high and had a high-pyramidal roof covered with tile.
- #70** MILITIA BARRACKS. These buildings, constructed of cement-covered brick, were "L" shaped and had low-gabled roofs covered with tile. The wing closer to the street was two stories high, was approximately eight m wide and 12 m long and approximately four m from the street. The other wing was approximately four m long and had only a single story; this wing was probably used as a warehouse. The area was surrounded by an iron lattice fence. [redacted] the number of militiamen [redacted] approximately 100. The entrance on street /Point #60/ was guarded at all times. The adjacent sidewalk was off-limits to the public after dark. [redacted] 50X1
50X1
- #71** AN UNIDENTIFIED SOVIET UNIT. This building was constructed of cement-covered brick, was two stories high and had a low-gabled roof covered with sheet metal. It was approximately eight by four m, adjacent to the sidewalk and isolated from other structures. It was occupied by an unidentified Soviet unit. There was no sign on the entrance, which was guarded at all times by a Soviet soldier armed with a submachine gun. [redacted] three or four military vehicles, both cars and trucks, parked in front of this building every day. The sidewalk adjacent to this building was off-limits to the public at night. The windows were shaded at night. Only Soviet ground forces personnel (mostly officers) were seen entering and leaving this building. This unit was probably an infantry unit. 50X1
- #72** THE "11 APRILIE" STREET. This street was approximately six m wide and was constructed of gravel. There were no bus routes on this street. The sidewalks were constructed of concrete.
- #73** THE "EROILOR" STREET (HEROES' STREET). This street was approximately six m wide, and constructed of gravel. The sidewalks were constructed of cobblestone.

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#74 THE TUDOR VLADIMIRESCU STREET. This street was approximately 50X1
eight m wide and constructed of cobblestone.

#75 AREA OCCUPIED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE SOVIET ARMY /Point #9, Enclosure (B)7.

[redacted] This area, with the exception (the hospital) /Point A/ was 50X1
surrounded by a wooden lathework fence, topped by a strand of
barbed wire. The main gate, for both pedestrians and vehicles,
was located at Point B. There was a shack equipped with a
telephone for the Soviet military guard who was armed with a
submachine gun. A metal circular tocsin with a metal stick was
hanging at the gate. The gate area was off-limits to the 50X1
public at night. In the interior of the area there were a number
of buildings /Point C/ of different dimensions, which [redacted]
were barracks for Soviet ground forces personnel. [redacted] a 50X1
number of soldiers in that area. Trucks (Studebaker type) were
seen entering and leaving the area. [redacted] no signs at the 50X1
gate or anywhere else in the area.

#75A SOVIET MILITARY HOSPITAL. This was previously a Rumanian Army
hospital. It was constructed of cement-covered brick, four
stories high and had a low-pyramidal roof covered with sheet
metal. The building was adjacent to the sidewalk and extended
approximately 20 m along the street /Point #76/.

#76 BOULEVARD /Point #8, Enclosure (B)7 (formerly the Regina Maria
Boulevard [redacted] This street led 50X1
to Mamaia /4418N-2837E/, a resort town. The boulevard was
approximately 16 m wide and was constructed of granite stone;
trees were planted in the middle. It was serviced by bus lines
#2 (for the city area) and #3 (for Mamaia).

#77 STREET. This street was approximately six m wide and constructed
of gravel with cobblestone sidewalks.

#78 APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF RUMANIAN COASTAL NAVAL ARTILLERY UNIT 50X1
/Point #11, Enclosure (B); Memory Sketch of Area7.

[redacted] 50X1
[redacted] The unit
located there was known as the Coastal Naval Artillery Battalion 50X1
("Batalionul De Artilerie De Coasta Al Marinei"). [redacted]
the unit, about 800 men strong, was subordinated to the sea 50X1
division ("Divizia De Mare"). /See Enclosure (C)7 50X1

Encl (C), Point #1 THE AREA OF THE UNIT. It extended approx-
imately 150 m north - south and about 40 m
east - west. This area was devoid of trees,
partly grass-covered, and uneven. It was
entirely surrounded by a barbed wire fence
approximately one and one-half m high.
Inside the area, in the four corners were
guard shacks, with naval personnel on
guard duty.

#1 A, B, & C THREE BUILDINGS. These buildings probably
were used as barracks. They were construc-
ted of brick, were single-storied and had
gabled roofs covered with red tile. They
were approximately eight by six m.

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- #1, D PROBABLE LOCATION OF AN UNDERGROUND AMMUNITION DUMP. [REDACTED] 50X1
[REDACTED] 50X1
- #1, E LOCATION OF APPROXIMATELY 15 COASTAL ARTILLERY PIECES. These 120 mm guns, facing the sea, were dug in and shielded seaward by concrete walls about one-half m high. These guns were located in batteries of two or three pieces. They could move only horizontally over a 45 degree arc. 50X1
[REDACTED] the ammunition was about 75 cm long. Each gun was operated by three or four men with one officer in charge of a battery. 50X1
[REDACTED] these guns [REDACTED] were probably an old type. During the Summer of 1950 (for one month during joint Soviet - Rumanian exercises) firing practice was held. The targets were towed by vessels 20 - 30 miles at sea. Night practice firing also took place during the above period. The coastal guns east of enclosure area [Point #17], were installed in the cliff rising about 10 m above sea level. Distance from the eastern border of area [Point #17] to the water edge was estimated by me to be approximately 20 m. 50X1
- #1, F APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF FOUR TO SIX ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS. These guns were installed in dug-in emplacements [REDACTED] with only the barrels visible. These AA guns turned in a complete circle, and could fire from different angles. The barrels were about 2.5 m long. Each gun was operated by approximately four men, with one officer in charge of two or three pieces. All the guns were dispersed and camouflaged with small trees. The AA guns engaged in aerial tow target firing practice. The towing aircraft, flying at one to 3 thousand m altitude came from the direction of Mamaia. The aircraft, both single and twin-engined, flew, two or three at a time, in single file over the target area. I do not know whether the aircraft were Soviet or Rumanian. I saw searchlight beams emanating from this area. An undetermined number of trucks, painted black, were seen in the area. 50X1
[REDACTED]
- #2 STREET. [Point #96, Enclosure (A); Point #8, Enclosure (B)] There were no streets parallel to this street and area Point #1, Encl (C). The distance between this street and area [Point #17] [REDACTED] approximately 40 m. This area was covered with vegetable 50X1

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gardens and small, sparse, deciduous trees. There were a number of damaged buildings (probably as a result of wartime operations). No reconstruction work was in progress on these buildings.

- #9 RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS. They were one story high, for the most part of brick construction, cement-covered, with tile-covered roofs. 50X1
- #3 DIRT STREET. This street was approximately six m wide, with cobblestone sidewalks. The length of this street [] approximately 100 m. The distance between the street and area [Point #17], is estimated at 60 m. This area was covered with vegetable gardens and small deciduous trees.
- #4 NARROW DIRT ROAD LEADING TO AREA [Point #17].
- #5 THE "TATAIA" ALLEY, about 20 m long.
- #6 DIRT ROAD leading to [Point #9].
- #7 BUILDING WHICH BEFORE WORLD WAR II HOUSED THE "BAILE TATAIA" (TATAIA BATHS), HOTEL-RESTAURANT. After the war it was transformed into a civilian jail. In 1950 reconstruction work was started. This building was constructed of cement-covered brick, was two stories high with no roof. (upon reconstruction it will probably be made into three stories.) The reconstruction work was being done by prisoners, under the supervision of civilian guards and militia. No new construction or excavation work was observed in the area. [] upon completion, this building would house the Coastal Naval Artillery Unit [Point #17]. Distance between this point and area [Point #17] was approximately 30 m. 50X1
- #8 A PARK AREA, extending along the shore to the area [Point #69, Enclosure (A)]. Estimated length approximately 500 m, average width about 40 m. This park area was sparsely covered with deciduous trees. [] the distance from area [Point #78, Encl (A); Point #1, Encl (C)] to [Point #69, Encl (A)] [] approximately 800 m in a straight line. 50X1
- #79 BUILDING. (under reconstruction) [] area in which building is located, Point #10, Enclosure (B)]. This building, constructed of red brick, was two stories high and had a high-gabled roof covered with tile. It was approximately 16 x eight m. [] interior work was in progress. The area surrounding this building was guarded by Rumanian sailors at all times. It was located approximately eight m from street [Point #76], and was off-limits to the public. Three or four Navy trucks were parked at night near this building. 50X1

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- #80 THE IOAN VODA STREET. This street was approximately six m wide and constructed of gravel. The sidewalks were of concrete.
- #81 THE FERICIREI (HAPPINESS) STREET. This street was approximately six m wide and constructed of gravel. The sidewalks were of cobblestone.
- #82 AREA OCCUPIED BY SOVIET TROOPS Point 15, Enclosure (B)7.
[redacted] there was an infantry regiment stationed there. 50X1
This area was formerly occupied by a Rumanian unit. 50X1
[redacted] The area was surrounded by a 50X1
wooder lathework fence approximately two m high topped with
barbed wire strands. [redacted] 50X1
[redacted] one guard inside the area in the northwestern
corner. The periphery of the camp was lined with deciduous trees, 50X1
along street Points #88 and #627. [redacted] approximately five
buildings, three along street Point #627 and two along street 50X1
Point #887 denoted as Points "A". These buildings, constructed
of cement-covered brick, were single-storied, and had low-
gabled roofs covered with tile. They were about 12 x 8 m.
- #83 THE CRISANEI STREET. This street was approximately six m wide
and constructed of gravel. The sidewalks were of cobblestone.
- #84 MILITARY AND CIVIL (POLITICAL) PRISON. This building was
constructed of cement-covered brick, was single-storied and
had a low-gabled roof, covered with tile. Surrounding this
building was a cement-covered brick wall approximately one and
one-half m high. The main entrance was on street Point #627.
Guard personnel was provided by the different Rumanian military
units in Constanta by rotation. [redacted] it was used merely as 50X1
a transit point for prisoners.
- #85 CALARASILOR STREET. This street was approximately six m wide
and constructed of gravel. The sidewalks were made of
cobblestone. 50X1
- #86 AREA OCCUPIED BY SOVIET TROOPS. Point #14, Enclosure (B)7
[redacted] there was an infantry regiment stationed there. 50X1
This area was formerly occupied by Rumanian military units.
[redacted]
[redacted] it was surrounded by a wooden lathework fence
approximately two m high and topped with strands of barbed
wire. The gate Point A7 was guarded by one Soviet soldier
armed with a submachine gun. The gate area had to be avoided
by the public at night (although walking along the sidewalk
up to the gate was permitted). Approximately four buildings
Point B7 were observed from streets Points #62 and #887.
They were constructed of cement-covered brick, single-storied
and had low-gabled roofs covered with tile; they were approx-
imately 20 x eight m. The area was grass-covered and had
deciduous trees along the periphery. [redacted] Soviet troops, in 50X1
what appeared to be platoon formations, drilling with rifles
during the mornings. During afternoons, as a rule, they 50X1
engaged in physical training. [redacted] 50X1
- #87 THE ION LAHOVARI STREET. This street was approximately six m
wide and constructed of gravel.
- #88 THE VALEA ALBA STREET. This street was approximately eight m
wide and constructed of granite; the sidewalks were constructed
of cobblestone.

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- #89 AREA OCCUPIED BY SOVIET TROOPS [Point #13, Enclosure (B)]
 There was an artillery regiment stationed there according to hearsay. This area was formerly occupied by a Rumanian unit. 50X1
 [redacted] It was surrounded by a wooden lathework fence approximately two m high and topped with strands of barbed wire. The main gate [Point A] was guarded by one Soviet soldier, armed with a submachine gun. No sign was observed at this entrance. 50X1
 [redacted] the troops stationed in this area had black shoulder boards on their uniforms. Approximately seven barracks buildings [Point B] were located in this area. These buildings were constructed of cement-covered brick, were single-storied and had low-gabled roofs covered with tile. They were approximately 20 x eight m. The area of this camp appeared to be entirely grass-covered. [redacted] trucks (Skoda and Studebaker types) entering and leaving the area. [redacted] artillery pieces (three or four at a time) covered with tarpaulins, being towed in or out of the camp. This movement took place probably in conjunction with the firing exercises on the sea coast during the Summer of 1950. [redacted] two or three tanks, uncovered, parked in this camp area. 50X1
 [redacted] 50X1
 [redacted] 50X1
 [redacted] during the summers of 1949 and 1950 [redacted] 50X1
 "tanks" in groups of five to six, passing, under own power, along streets Points #62 and #76 towards Mamaia. These Soviet "tanks" were identified [redacted] as "JSU-122"s. 50X1
 #90 THE ANADOLCHIOI SUBURB. This section was inhabited mostly by the Turkish population. No important installations were located there. 50X1
 #91 THE TABACARIEI SUBURB. This area was also inhabited mostly by Turkish population.
 #92 THE BANATULUI STREET. This street was approximately six m wide; it was constructed of gravel, and the sidewalks were constructed of cobblestone.
 #93 THE CHILIEI SQUARE. This area was approximately 200 x 200 m, and constructed of granite stone. It was the location of a state-owned bazaar, which was open daily and patronized mostly by the Turkish population. Vegetables, fowl, and fruits could be bought there.
 #94 TRAIAN STREET. This street was approximately 12 m wide and constructed of granite stone. There was no bus service on this street.
 #95 THE NAVAL SCHOOL. This school was located on street [Point #94]. The name of this school was "Scoala Navala" (Naval School); alternate name was "Scoala De Ofiteri Maritimi Si Fluviali" (Maritime and Fluvial Officers' School). This school was reopened in the Autumn of 1949. This area was approximately 60 x 20 m. It was surrounded by a white board fence. The sidewalk adjacent to this area was off-limits to the public at night. [redacted] 50X1
 [redacted] they were constructed of cement-covered brick, two stories high and had low-gabled roofs covered with sheet metal. They were approximately 20 x eight m. There were approximately three additional buildings which were single-storied and measured approximately four by four m. [For further details see paragraph 16.] 50X1

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#96

THE HARBOR AREA.

It was surrounded by a two m high fence topped with barbed wire strands. At night the whole area was brightly lighted. The area along the fence (outside) was patrolled, at all times, by both militia and Rumanian frontier troops.

50X1

50X1

50X1

50X1

At that time students of the radio operators' school in Braila were taken to visit the "Bricul Mirea" school vessel which was anchored there.

50X1

50X1

50X1

The piers, wharves, and quays were of granite stone construction (the blocks being approximately 50 x 50 cm).

50X1

The quays and piers were approximately three m above the water level. two or three cranes in the area of Point #11. These cranes, on rails, were of Diesel type, electrically operated. The power was probably generated by the cranes' own engines. The lifting capacity of the cranes,

50X1

50X1

50X1

50X1

about one ton. The total number of warehouses in the harbor area could not be estimated

there were three to four warehouses in the area of Point #11. These warehouses were constructed of cement-covered brick, single-storied and had low-gabled roofs covered with sheet metal. Dimensions unknown.

50X1

50X1

the area between the water edge and warehouses was 20 - 30 m.

50X1

50X1

construction or repair work in progress at the time of my last

50X1

in 1950 the dam in the harbor area was being raised and reinforced. See Enclosure (B) on which

50X1

located the following sites; Points 1 to 15 have been included with description of Enclosure (A).

Point #16 THE "PALAS" RAILROAD. Construction and repair shops were located near Palas village /4410N-2836E/.

50X1

This installation consisted of approximately five single-storied buildings constructed of brick. They were about 40 x 14 m. This installation was known as the "C.F.R. Shops - Palas" ("Atelierele CFR Palas"). The total number of C.F.R. employees in Constanta including those employed at this location was between three and four thousand.

50X1

50X1

50X1

the Palas shops had their own power plant. One of the shops was equipped with three cranes for lifting locomotives and three rail road tracks entered this shop.

50X1

50X1

50X1

50X1

there were six locomotives being reconditioned. The products were known as "Palas" locomotives (probably 0-8-0 and 2-6-2 types) freight and passenger cars.

50X1

50X1

50X1

#17 & 18

These are the probable sites of casemates construction. construction began there in 1949. According to hearsay the construction extended from Point #17A (the lighthouse) approximately 500 m along the sea shore; and from the southern border of the basin for about two thousand m towards Mangalia /4350N-2835E/ along the sea shore as indicated /Point #18, Encl (B)/. the construction was of reinforced concrete, and the

50X1

50X1

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expression "coastal defense" used in reference to this area. In 1950 [] the work at those two points was still going on and that these areas were off-limits at all times to unauthorized persons.

50X1

50X1

#19 This is the approximate location of the city's power plant []

50X1

50X1

Physical Characteristics

2. The area of the city of Constanta was generally level; the ground was of a sandy composition. The surrounding land, which was devoid of forests and not very fertile, was used for farming (corn, wheat, vineyards). There were a number of salt water lakes, especially north of the city. The buildings within the city were, for the most part, of brick construction. The buildings in the center of the city were, on the average, three or four stories high. In the suburbs the buildings were mostly single-story interspersed with two-story buildings. The streets were, generally, covered with granite stone, but there were a few concrete streets in the business section along the southern section of [Point #62]. Streets surfaced with pressed gravel prevailed in the suburbs. Generally the streets appeared to be in good condition, and all were electrically lighted. The lights were suspended over the middle section of the streets or installed on posts along the sidewalks. Intervals between the light posts were approximately 50 m. The numbering system of buildings was as follows: from center towards the periphery, odd numbers were on the right, even numbers on the left side. During the Summer of 1949, construction and repair work was started in the section of the city southeast on Ovidin Square [Point #21, Encl (A)]. Large blocks of four or five story buildings were under construction, and deep holes were being dug for reinforced concrete foundations.

50X1

50X1

50X1

50X1

[] the total number of workers engaged in these projects was approximately 100. Work was being done mostly by manual labor. The construction work continued [] According to hearsay these new buildings will house public institutions and administrative offices.

Industrial and Commercial Enterprises

3. Most of the population of Constanta were engaged in occupations connected with sea transportation and the fishing industry. A smaller percentage was engaged in agriculture, railroading, and miscellaneous industrial activities. The principal enterprises in Constanta were:

- (a) Sovrom Transport which controlled the country's sea transportation system, with repair yards in the harbor area. The total number of Sovrom employees in Constanta was approximately two thousand.
- (b) The Ports and Water Communications ("Porturi Comunicatii Pe Apa" - P.C.A.) enterprise was in charge of loading and unloading merchant vessels, dredging of the harbor area, and maintenance of lighthouses. Headquarters were located in the harbor area. The number of employees was approximately two thousand.

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50X1

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- (c) The Petroleum Exploitation Institute ("Institutul Pentru Exploatarea Petrolului"). [redacted] 50X1
- (d) The "Compescaria" enterprise was in charge of sea fishing and canning. The Constanta branch of this agency had three fishing boats and a number of small boats. [redacted] 50X1
- [redacted] 50X1
- (e) The Enterprises for Wood Exploitation and Fabrication ("Intreprinderile pentru Exploatarea si Industrializarea Lemnului". - I.P.E.I.L.). The Constanta branch of this national agency was in charge of cutting, processing, storing and shipping of all lumber products from the Dobrogea region. [redacted] 50X1
- (f) The Rumanian Railway Shops - Palas (Atelierele C.F.R. - Palas) [Point #16, Encl (B)] were located in the Palas village [4410N-2836E] northwest of the city. Locomotives and rail-road cars were constructed and repaired there. There were three or four thousand employees.
- (g) The Constanta Communal Enterprises (Intreprinderile Comunale Constanta - I.C.C.) included city utilities, electricity, water, sanitation, and bus transportation. The total number of I.C.C. employees was approximately one thousand.

Transportation Facilities

4. There were two rail stations in Constanta. The main station [Point #29, Encl (A)] handled passenger transportation to Bucharest (five trains arriving and five departing during a 24 hour period); to Mamaia (eight arriving and eight departing during a 24 hour period); to Cerna Voda (four trains arriving and four departing during a 24 hour period). The secondary station [Point #9, Encl (A)], which was located in the harbor area, was used for freight transport only. Air transportation was available from the Constanta Civil Airport (Aeroportul Civil - Constanta). This airport, located approximately six km west - southwest of the center of town, and approximately 500 m north of Ville Noi village, was used exclusively by T.A.R.S. (Rumanian Soviet Air Transport) aircraft. A road led to the airfield from Constanta. Two passenger airplanes utilized this airfield, flying the Constanta-Bucharest route directly. One aircraft arrived from Bucharest and one left in the morning every day and one arrived and one departed during the afternoon. This airfield was also used by an airplane owned by the security service (Communist Secret Police). This aircraft left the airfield in the morning and returned in the afternoon after landing at Calarasi [4412N-2720E] and Sulina [4509N-2939E]. [redacted] 50X1
- [redacted] this aircraft was [redacted] 50X1
- [redacted] 50X1
- [redacted] 50X1
- [redacted] There were about three hangars on what [redacted] was the northern edge of the airfield, where the gate was also located. [redacted] 50X1
- [redacted] about two or three twin-engine passenger aircraft could be sheltered in each hangar. [redacted] 50X1
- [redacted] 50X1

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[redacted] the hangars were constructed of wood, and painted a greenish color. The roofs were of wood, low-gabled and covered with tarpaper. There were two or three other buildings in the vicinity; they were constructed of cement-covered brick, single-storied and had roofs of low-gabled construction covered with sheet metal. I can not even estimate the dimensions of any of [redacted] One of the buildings housed the radio station, the meteorological station, and the guard-house. [redacted] observed a 300 watt transmitter and a receiver. Both sets were "old" [redacted] The station's call sign was Y R N. There was only one radio operator (a TARS civilian employee) at the airfield; he was in charge of all radio operations for one year during 1948 - 1949. [redacted] the radio operator, who was a Rumanian (about 40 years old) [redacted] The meteorological station, which operated continuously, occupied one room (approximately four by five m). The equipment consisted of one mercury barometer, one thermometer, two barographs, one anemoscope and one anemometer. There was also a telephone. The airfield telephone number was 1402 (Constanta). The telephone numbers in the nearby village were composed of three digits. Outside the building was a box where meteorological instruments (one dry and one wet temperature thermometer; one maximum and one minimum temperature thermometer) were kept. A metal container for rainfall measurements was kept there also. The airfield meteorological station was subordinated to the Constanta Meteorological Observatory, through which its reports were sent to the Meteorological Institute in Bucharest. There were three meteorological observers at the airfield station. Two of the observers were former pilots of the Rumanian Air Force. Name of one was Ion Marin. [redacted] Both were about 30 - 34 years old and married. They were CP members and "polit-ruks" (Political Leaders) in the nearby village which may have been Nedeia [redacted] The third observer was a woman, about 24 years old, who joined the office in 1950. She was not a Party member. All three observers lived in the nearby village, which was about 100 m north of the airfield. The airfield guards were members of the militia and the Rumanian Air Force. [redacted] the airfield was equipped with "Gonio". [redacted] according to official information from TARS (Rumanian & Russian Airline) Headquarters in Bucharest, the landing area of the airfield was to be enlarged and new buildings, especially hangars would be constructed. After 1950 tickets for air travel from this airport were sold in the Constanta office only; this office was located on street /Point #62/ but I do not know the exact location. Before that time they could be obtained at the airport. [redacted] three guards at the airfield. They were all members of the Rumanian Air Force. One was stationed at the entrance gate, another at the entrance of the radio and meteorological station, and the other by the hangars. In order to enter the airfield one had to have his identification booklet and airplamt ticket. [redacted] This was the only airfield near Constanta. [redacted] The Constanta - Mangalia highway was approximately 200 m south of the airfield. [redacted]

5. Foreign merchant vessels making calls at the Constanta port were of Soviet, Albanian, Greek and Turkish registry; [redacted]

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The Transilvania Steamboat (Rumanian registry) left Constanta every week for Beirut 3353N-3530E and Haifa 3249N-3500E; it carried approximately 500 Jewish emigrants on each of its trips. A Greek vessel called at Constanta once a month or every two months to take Greek repatriates to Greece (approximately 800 on each trip).

6. Within the city of Constanta, public transportation was provided by buses and taxis. There were six routes serviced by the bus transportation system. The starting point of all the routes was the Ovidin Square Point #21, Encl (A). The routes were as follows:
 - (a) Route #1 along Carol I Street Point #62, Encl (A) to the Anadolchioi suburb Point #90, Encl (A).
 - (b) Route #2 along the former Regina Maria Boulevard Point #76, Encl (A) to the city limits.
 - (c) Route #3 along the same route as #2 above to Mamaia village 4418N-2837E.
 - (d) Route #4 along Stefan Cel Mare Street Point #53, Encl (A).
 - (e) Route #5 along same street as route #4 above, then to the civil airport (approximately six km west - southwest from center of town).
 - (f) Route #6 along same street as route #4 above, final destination unknown.

The buses were identified by the route number on the windshield. The names of streets along the route corresponding to the route number, were listed at the main stop at the Ovidin Square Point #21, Encl (A). The buses, operated by the I.C.C. agency (Constanta Communal Enterprises), were old; their capacity was 30 seats. They were painted white with the initials I.C.C. on the body. During the summer months trailers of one or two open cars were attached. The fare was 20 lei from Ovidin Square to Mamaia (Route #3); 10 lei from Ovidin to the terminal stop on the other routes, and five lei for shorter trips (maximum of two or three stops). The tickets were purchased on the bus from the person who collected the fare. No round trip tickets were sold. Transfers were allowed with the original ticket at no extra charge. The buses ran only from 0400 hours until 2400 hours in the summer, and from 0500 hours until 2200 hours in the winter. On Route #1, one bus operated twenty-four hours a day. On all routes the buses ran at approximately 15 minute intervals. Bus line personnel could ride free of charge. The militia and security service personnel, when in uniform, could also ride free of charge; theoretically only two at one time.

7. Taxi service was available on a reduced scale in Constanta. The taxi cabs were all individually owned. The owners had to pay high income tax, probably about 50 per cent. The cabs were not painted any distinguishing color; they had "Taxi" and "Liber" (free) or "Ocupat" (occupied) signs on the windshield. Taxi stands were designated by city authorities at main intersections. On the main street Point #62, Encl (A) there were no taxi stands; nor were cabs allowed to stop and pick up customers, apparently in order not to interfere with the traffic. Taxi fares were based upon the distance travelled. There were lists showing the fare rate according to distance; no taximeters were in the cabs. Taxi fares were high, from 300 lei up. For instance from the main railroad station Point #29, Encl (A) to Anadolchioi suburb (about 3 km), the fare

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was 500 lei one way. Tips were not usually given probably due to the high fares. The rates were high because customers were rather scarce; customers consisted mostly of high income people (important Party members and technicians). The license plates of all vehicles registered in the Constanta district had the initials CPC (Chestura Politiei Constanta - Constanta Police Questorship) followed by the number in white on a black background. On the upper, semielliptical section of the plate, were the initials R.P.R. (Rumanian Popular Republic).

Electrical Supply

8. Electricity for the city was provided by one power station located near the south-eastern shore of Tabacariei Lake /Point #19, Encl (B)7. The current was AC, 220 volts. In the suburban sections of the city, where no public institutions were located, the current was out off from 0800 hours to 1200 hours and from 1400 hours to 1800 hours during the winter, and from 0600 hours to 2000 hours (excepting 1200 - 1400 hours) during the summer. On Sundays and holidays current was available all day. Economy was given as the reason for the cut offs. Sudden stoppages of current occurred on an average of once or twice a month, for periods of one-half an hour. These stoppages were caused by break-downs at the power station. Stoppages due to short circuits, or breakage of wires due to storms occurred three to four times a week, during the autumn and winter. Dimming of lights (three to four times successively) occurred when a deliberate stoppage of current was forthcoming. Electric bulbs were of rather poor quality but in sufficient supply. They were manufactured in Rumania (most of them Osram brand).

Consumers' Goods

9. Rationed Articles: (for one person)

<u>ARTICLE</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>PRICE IN STATE RATIONED STORES</u>	<u>PRICE IN STATE "FREE" STORES</u>
Overcoat	/See below/	9000 - 11,000 lei	22,000 - 25,000 lei
Suit (man's)	" "	7000 - 8,000 lei	16,000 lei
Shoes (low cut)	1 pair	1800 lei	3000 - 5000 lei
Shoes (high top)	1 pair	2200 lei	4000 - 5000 lei
Shirts	3	300 - 400 lei each	1200 lei each
Socks	6 pairs	40 lei each	120 lei each
Handkerchiefs	3	15 - 20 lei each	80 - 100 lei each

Overcoats and suits were worth one-hundred ration points each. Either an overcoat or one suit could be purchased during one year, but not both items.

Rationed Food Articles:

<u>ARTICLE</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>PRICE IN STATE RATIONED STORES</u>	<u>PRICE IN STATE "FREE" STORES</u>
Sugar	**500 - 1750 gms per month	50 lei kg	200 lei kg
Oil (sunflower) or lard	**500 - 1750 gms per month	48 - 50 lei kg	300 lei kg
*Bread (black)	**250 - 1000 gms per day	14 lei kg	120 lei kg (only white)
Macaroni	**500 - 1750 gms per month	40 lei kg	Unknown

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Rationed Food Articles (cont')

ARTICLE	AMOUNT	PRICE IN STATE RATIONED STORES	PRICE IN STATE "FREE" STORES
Potatoes	25 kg per month	20 lei kg	40 lei kg
Meat (beef)	1000 gms	80 - 120 lei kg	not available
(pork)	per week	160 lei kg	not available
Soap (laun-	**500 - 1750 gms	70 lei kg	Unknown
dry)	per month		
Kerosene	three kg	Unknown	Not available
	per month		

* White bread only occasionally available at State Rationed Stores.

**Amount authorized depended on labor category.

Non Rationed Articles:

ARTICLE	PRICE IN STATE FREE STORES
Eggs	20 - 30 lei each
Pair of chickens (live)	400 lei
Pair of geese (live)	1200 lei
Pair of turkeys (live)	2000 lei
One hog (live about 100 kg)	30,000 lei
Cigarettes	30 - 120 lei (a 30 cigarette pack; depending on brand)
Wine	80 - 400 lei kg
Beer	20 - 30 lei (a 500 gr bottle)
Brandy (plum)	400 lei kg

In short supply, but not rationed, were:

Coffee	12,000 lei
Rice	100 lei
Oranges	100 lei each
Lemons	60 - 80 lei each
Vanilla	Unknown
Butter	Unknown
Salami	Unknown
Fish	Unknown
Cheese	Unknown
Tea	Unknown
Olive oil	Unknown
Pepper	Unknown

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fish was in very short supply because it was being canned probably for export to the USSR and/or stockpiling for an emergency.

10. Rooms had to be obtained through the renting office /Point #50, Encl (A)/; rents were established by this office and ranged from 500 to one-thousand lei per month for one room and kitchen unfurnished. For one furnished room the rent was between two and five-thousand lei per month (as established by the proprietor). The electrical bill for using one or two bulbs for three or four hours a day, was approximately 200 lei per month. Fire wood, which was rationed, cost 2,000 lei a metric ton. One meal in a restaurant cost approximately 120 lei. One meal in special canteens for employees cost 25 - 40 lei.

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11. Only small quantities of agricultural products could be sold on the public market by the farmers. Most of the products had to be sold to the state at reduced, fixed, prices. The market place, (probably north of Point #52, Encl (A)7, was open on Tuesdays and Saturdays each week. Cattle, pigs, sheep, poultry, eggs, corn, beans, potatoes, and wheat (very small quantities) were sold there. A tax, depending on types and quantity of products for sale had to be paid by the farmers. The black market in Constanta was concerned with such articles as penicillin, foreign currency (especially US\$), watches, articles of clothing, foreign cigarettes, nylon, and foreign food, in that order. Generally the Jewish population and the sailors were most active in black marketeering. Black market activities took place generally in cafes and market places. Measures taken against black marketeering consisted of frequent and thorough checks by militia and, in the harbor area, by customs officials. Everybody entering or leaving the harbor area was not only searched but X-rayed in order to detect smuggled articles. Severe penalties were meted out to those caught; the heaviest jail sentences were given for dealing in foreign currency. The penalty for smuggling a cigarette lighter into the country was three months in jail and a fine of four thousand lei.

Labor - Wages

12. All industrial and commercial enterprises in Constanta were State-owned and operated. Any employee wishing to change his place of work had to first obtain an official release from his place of employment. The release was given only if the transfer was considered beneficial for the production effort. Wages and working conditions were established in collective work contracts; wages were based on the labor law code. Wages and working conditions were the same for the entire country with the exception of the city of Bucharest, where the wage scale was slightly higher although the cost of living was lower; allegedly this condition was brought about in order to boost the morale of the capital city. The following are approximate examples of wages for various occupations:

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>APPROXIMATE WAGE PER MONTH</u>
Dock worker (unskilled)	4000 lei
Merchant sailor (deck)	5000 lei
Machinist (merchant vessel)	6000 lei
Master (merchant vessel)	9000 - 12000 lei
Bus driver	5000 lei
Bus ticket collector	4000 lei
Factory worker (skilled)	7000 - 8000 lei
Engineer	16,000 - 24,000 lei
Clerk	5000 - 7000 lei
Chief clerk	9000 - 10,000 lei
Grammar school teacher	6000 - 10,000 lei
University professor	20,000 lei
Director of Industrial or Commercial enterprise	16,000 - 30,000 lei
Engineer (Danube - Black Sea canal project)	40,000 lei
Director of Danube - Black Sea canal project	200,000 lei

ARMED FORCES

Captain (Non-Political)	9600 lei
Lieutenant (Political)	12,000 lei
Sergeant	340 lei
Private	120 lei

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The salaries of Security Service (Communist Secret Police) personnel started from 16,000 lei and probably went up to more than 100 thousand lei per month.

Political and Sociological Characteristics

13. The population of Constanta in 1950 was approximately 120 thousand. The population started to increase after 1948 concomitantly with the Danube-Black Sea Canal construction project. Most of the newly-arrived persons were specialists and technicians working on this project. Approximately 50 per cent of the population of the city were Rumanians. The Turkish minority made up about 30 per cent of the population; the rest was composed of miscellaneous minorities, chiefly of Greek and Jewish extraction. After 1948 the ethnic character changed somewhat due to the emigration of large numbers of Greeks and Jews. Large scale deportations did not take place, but a small number of people of Russian ancestry were "repatriated" to the USSR during 1950. The only group of unnaturalized foreigners was composed of Soviet occupation personnel, both military and civilian, with their families. According to rumors, there were approximately 60 thousand Soviets. This group resided, for the most part, in the center section of the city. Most of the Soviet civilians were specialists with the different SOVROM enterprises or technicians engaged in the Danube - Black Sea Canal project. Most of the Turkish minority group lived in the Anadolchioi and Tabacariei suburbs, located north and northwest of the city proper /Points #90 and #91 respectively/.

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In the Spring of 1949 during the Bairam (Mohammedan festivals), the Turks waiting in line before grocery stores openly expressed their dissatisfaction with the small sugar ration (500 grams per month) available. The women were especially vocal in their protests. the militia did not intervene, and no arrests were made. There was one Turkish grammar school in the suburb of Anadolchioi, where the Turkish language was being taught. A mosque was also located there.

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14. The city of Constanta was divided into the following sectors for administrative purposes:

- (a) "Centru Oras" (City Center)
- (b) Port (harbor area) /Point #96, Encl (A)/
- (c) Anadolchioi suburb /Point #90, Encl (A)/
- (d) Tabacariei suburb /Point #91, Encl (A)/

Each of the sectors had its own militia post, medical dispensary, and tax collection office.

15. There were two newspapers published in Constanta. Dobrogea Noua (New Dobrogea), the daily organ of the Workers' (Communist) Party usually appeared in one sheet, but on the occasion of official Communist holidays, there were two or three sheets. Canalul Dunarea - Marea Neagra (Danube-Black Sea Canal), was a daily for the people engaged on that project. A weekly by the same name was published for the city population. The small format of these publications was due to the shortage of newsprint.

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16. The only radio sets available on the market were of Soviet manufacture. These "Pioneer" sets were being sold for 10 thousand lei. The workers could pay for the sets in installments, but non-workers had to pay the whole sum at the time of purchase. These radio sets were guaranteed for one year, within which period the government store where they were bought made all repairs. The sets broke down as a rule, after three or four months of use. The sets, equipped with four tubes, could receive long and medium wave lengths only, thus covering only Soviet controlled radio stations. Only those with older radio sets, of non-Soviet manufacture, could listen to such foreign broadcasts as the Voice of America and the BBC programs. Measures taken against foreign broadcasts consisted of jamming programs, and punishment for the listeners. There were jamming stations in every town (the total number of such stations, according to rumors, was approximately 500). The BBC and Radio Paris were more successfully jammed than the Voice of America programs. None of these broadcasts were being listened to during daytime because of lack of time, fear of being detected, and poor reception. Reception was clearer from 2000 hours to 0700 hours. The male population was more interested in the foreign broadcasts. [redacted] the punishment for listening to the Voice of America or BBC broadcasts was a jail sentence as well as confiscation of the radio set. The penalty was more severe for spreading information heard on these broadcasts. [redacted] very few cases of persons who were caught listening to Western broadcasts in Constanta; [redacted] the reason can be found in good precautionary measures or failure to listen to these programs. In general the public was skeptical concerning the veracity of Communist official statements. They did not believe the production figures because of the continuing scarcity of consumer goods. The official anti-Western propaganda was, in general, not believed.

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17. The following public health facilities were available to the Constanta population:

- (a) one hospital [Point #52, Encl (A)7];
- (b) two polyclinics;
- (c) undetermined number of medical dispensaries (about one for each sector of the city)

Admission to the hospital (government-controlled) was free for all government employees and their families all of whom were members of the Social Insurance House (Casa Asigurarilor Sociale). The rest of the patients had to pay for treatment. Government employees (ie employees of all industrial and commercial enterprises besides civil service employees) had preference in admission to the hospital. The Social Insurance House, which was in charge of the medical care of state employees, deducted about 10 per cent of the employees' salary. The polyclinics could be used only by members of the Social Insurance House and their families; medical consultations and minor treatments were provided free of charge. The medical dispensaries were open to everyone and medical consultations were provided free of charge. The most common diseases in Constanta were malaria (I do not know the frequency); typhus (not epidemic, but about one to two per cent of the city's population was afflicted according to hearsay); tuberculosis (percentage probably higher than for typhus); venereal diseases were less common (blood tests taken from all state employees every six months). The majority of the population was liable to diseases due to weakened physical condition caused by poor diet and excessive work.

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18. The following schools were located in Constanta:

- (a) The Faculty of Pisciculture (Facultatea de Piscicultura) Point #46, Encl (A)7. It was established in 1948 probably as a component of Bucharest University. The course was to last four years; graduates were to be employed by the State fishing industry as technicians. I believe that approximately 40 students were to graduate in the first class.
- (b) Two classical highschoools, one for boys and the other for girls; and two commercial highschoools, for boys and girls respectively. The courses lasted seven years, after four years of grammar school.
- (c) The Technical - Industrial School (coeducational, high school level). The students attended classes in the afternoon; in the morning they received on-the-job training as apprentices at different installations. The course lasted four years after seven years grammar school.
- (d) The Commerce and Industry School. (coeducational, high-school level). The students attended classes in the afternoon; in the morning they worked as apprentices in the government-owned stores. Course lasted four years after seven years grammar school.
- (e) The high school for workers (Liceul Seral Muncitoresc) Point #40, Encl (A)7 in a grammar school building. This evening school was established in 1948 in order to give the people "engaged in the labor field" a chance to complete their highschool education. The courses were free. Approximately 60 students (both male and female) up to 40 years of age, were graduated by this school each year. The educational level of the graduates was much lower than of graduates from regular highschoools. All those taking this course had to graduate otherwise the teachers were punished "for not knowing how to instruct the students".
- (f) The Naval School (Scoala Navala), referred to also as Maritime and Fluvial Officers' School (Scoala de Ofiteri Maritimi si Fluviale), Point #93, Encl (A)7, trained officers for the Rumanian Navy. The school was closed at the end of World War II and re-opened in the Autumn of 1949. 50X1
50X1 the course lasted two years. Upon graduation the students were commissioned in the Rumanian Navy as ensigns (aspirant de marina). Only persons considered completely 50X1
50X1 reliable from the political standpoint were selected for this school. Most of the students were selected from the naval ranks; 50X1
50X1 only persons between the ages of 18 and 25 were accepted. In the Autumn of 1949, approximately 40 of the cadets (probably the entire first class) visited the 50X1
50X1 The uniform of the cadet was the same as that of the naval enlisted men. The only distinguishing marks were the inscription "Scoala Navala" in yellow on the cap and a "v" insignia of white zigzagging thread on blue background on the left sleeve, between the shoulder and elbow.

19. All religious denominations, including the Mohammedan and Mosaic were allowed freedom of worship. Priests were allowed to preach as long as they did not attack the Communist ideology; they were expected to support the government's policies in their sermons.

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During religious services there were Security Service and Party men present, watching the proceedings. [redacted] religious processions, with the exception of funerals, were forbidden [redacted]

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Although, in theory, the people were free to attend religious services, attendance was interfered with by meetings, "voluntary labor" programs, sport programs, etc scheduled for the same time as religious services. Attendance at religious services consisted for the most part of older people, and was usually not very high. On the principal holydays (Christmas and Easter) attendance was exceptionally high. [redacted]

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20. Employees of all government installations, including industrial, worked eight hours a day, six days a week. The norm system was in force in all industrial installations. In case the norm set for an eight-hour shift could not be fulfilled, the worker had to stay on the job extra hours in order to receive the full pay for eight hours. [redacted]

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[redacted] they had to complete in one eight hour shift the work which, before the norm system was introduced, had been done in 14 hours. Extra work, required by the installations over and above regular eight hour shift, was paid for at the same rate as the regular work. For work done on the day off the pay was increased 50 per cent. For extra work required from 2200 to 0400 hours the pay was increased 100 per cent. These rules, including the norm system, applied to both male and female employees. The government employees, including all industrial workers, were entitled by law after one year of work to yearly vacations with pay. The length of the annual vacations depended on age and length of employment. All employees under 30 years of age were entitled to 15 days vacation if they had been employed at least one year, 21 days vacation if they had been employed for at least six years, 30 days vacation if employed for at least 10 years. All employees over 30 were entitled to 21 days vacation if they had been employed for at least one year, 30 days vacation if employed for at least six years. In case the production exigencies required, the employee had to forego his vacation. In that case he was either paid double time or received his vacation the following year. Medical vacations could be taken by convalescing government employees upon the approval of a commission composed of six physicians. This vacation could not be longer than six months. If the employee was not physically fit after the six month vacation period he was retired on pension if his condition was caused by working conditions; otherwise he was simply dismissed from all further government employment. During the medical vacation period, the employee received half pay, which was not paid by the enterprise which employed him but by the Social Insurance House (Casa Asigurarilor Sociale).

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Security Measures

21. Security measures were strictly enforced by the Security Service and Militia within Constanta. The city and its environs were declared Frontier Zone #1. The harbor area [Point #96, Encl (A)] was especially well guarded.
22. Each person, from the age of 16, had to have in his possession at all times an identification booklet called the "Population Bulletin" (Buletinul Populatie). These identification booklets were issued by the militia and were valid for four years. At certain intervals, as announced by the authorities, the identification booklets had to be visaed by the city militia headquarters. In order to obtain

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this identification document, the individual had to present his birth certificate, syndicate membership card (if employed by the government), marriage certificate, residence certificate (issued by the rent office), certificate from the judicial authorities showing that the person had not been sentenced during the previous 10 years, certificate of employment from the agency where employed, the old identification document and two passport-type photographs taken by militia-authorized photographers. Towards the end of 1950, the militia started issuing new identification booklets (Population Bulletins). It was announced that everyone had to obtain the new booklets during 1951. Failure to do so would entail a 10 thousand lei fine and three months in prison. The identity booklet was approximately nine by eight cm with dark gray cardboard covers. The following data was printed on the front cover: The country's seal; Republica Populara Romana, Directia Generala a Militiei (Rumanian Popular Republic, General Directorate of Militia) - upper section. Biroul de Populatie (Population Bureau) - middle section and letters "No" followed by the booklet's number - on lower right corner. The inner side of cover was blank. The booklet contained approximately 10 sheets of white paper. On the first sheet (ie first page) was the photograph of the owner, with the militia circular stamp in purple colored ink. On the stamp, in a circular form, was printed: Directia Generala a Militiei Judetului Constanta. (General Militia Directorate, Constanta county). The owner's signature was under the photograph. The second and third sheets (ie third and fifth pages) contained personal data about the owner followed by the militia commander's signature and the militia stamp. The rest of the sheets had printed on top the words Vize Si Mutatii (Visa and Changes) and were reserved for visa stamps. All the sheets had the country's seal inscription in yellow covering the whole page. The visa stamp consisted of one line "Zona I" (first zone) followed by the signature of the militia official. Every person taking up permanent residence in Constanta had to have an authorization from the authorities of his previous residence allowing him to settle in Constanta. This authorization had to be presented, immediately upon arrival, to the Constanta militia headquarters. For temporary visits to Constanta, the visitor had to present a travel authorization to the Constanta militia for visaing. This travel authorization, containing besides personal data, the reason of visit, period of visit, and date of issuance, was issued by the militia office of place of permanent residence. The system of travel authorization was introduced in Rumania towards the end of 1950. Before leaving Constanta the visitor had to obtain another visa from the militia office. In order to obtain lodging at hotels or private houses the visitor had to present the identity document and the visaed travel authorization. All public places (including streets) were subject to periodic checks by the militia. These checks were usually made between 1800 and 2000 hours and were more frequent on Saturdays. As a rule these check-ups occurred once or twice a month. Anyone found without the identity booklet and the travel authorization (in the case of non-residents) was arrested. A thorough check-up occurred in July or August 1950 and lasted for three consecutive days. Cordons composed of militiamen and regular military personnel were thrown at intervals around certain areas and everyone entering or leaving the area had to be identified. [redacted] 50X1
[redacted] 50X1
[redacted] 50X1
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During general check-ups the military police, accompanying the militiamen, identified the military personnel. All military personnel, except those with special authorization, had to be off the streets after 2100 hours (winter) and 2200 hours

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(summer). There was no curfew enforced in the city for the civilian population. No identification papers had to be shown when purchasing rail or bus tickets for points within Constanta county. For points outside the county area, the identification booklet and travel authorization had to be shown at the ticket office. Passengers travelling on trains arriving or departing Constanta, had to be identified on the train by the train militia accompanied by the conductor. At the railroad station [Point #29, Encl (A)] occasionally checks were made at the entrance, exit, waiting rooms, and platforms. [redacted]

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23. The harbor area [Point #96, Encl (A)] and the seashore were guarded by Rumanian frontier troops. [redacted] there was one regiment of frontier troops stationed in the Constanta area for this purpose, but I do not know the exact location and details. Militiamen checked everyone entering or leaving the harbor area; they also inspected the vessels coming into the harbor. [redacted] emigrants were X-rayed, in order to detect any objects they might have swallowed. All packages were opened and inspected. Each merchant vessel tied to the pier was guarded by three frontier troopers; they were stationed on the pier near the bow, the stern and the stairs of the vessel. The posts of the frontier troops in the harbor area were approximately 50 m apart. These troops were armed with submachine guns (Soviet PPSH-1941 7.62mm). These guards were changed every three hours (three hours on duty, six hours off duty). There were Soviet troops in the harbor area, presumably for identifying the Soviet sailors entering and leaving the harbor. The seashore, both within and outside the city limits, was off-limits to the population from 2100 to 0500 hours during summertime and from 2000 to 0600 hours during wintertime. The forbidden zone extended approximately 50 m inland from the water's edge. The seashore was patrolled by the frontier troops only during the night. The patrol consisted of two soldiers, armed with PPSH-1941 type submachine guns, equipped with flashlights and, sometimes, accompanied by police dogs. There were guard shacks, with telephones, along the seashore although [redacted] what intervals.
24. Telephone conversations of individuals considered politically unreliable were monitored by the Security Service (Communist Secret Police). [redacted] one security man monitored conversations during one tour of duty. Telephone calls to foreign countries could be made only from the city telephone center [Point #25, Encl (A)]. [redacted] letters sent within the country were censored. All international correspondence was checked at the Central Postal Office in Bucharest with the aid of a special apparatus without opening the envelopes.
25. No measures were being taken by the authorities to prepare the civilian population for war emergency. Fire drills, for the employees of all enterprises and government installations, were held at intervals under the supervision of the military firemen. All public buildings were equipped with sand boxes and chemical fire-fighting containers.

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50X1

50X1

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50X1

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

-33-

50X1

26.

[REDACTED] Concerning the
Rumanian firemen unit (military) /Point #68, Encl (A)/ it was
composed of approximately 200 men. This unit was part of a
special arm under the Headquarters of Firemen troops in Bucharest.
Their uniform was the same as the rest of the ground troops
(light olive drab).

50X1

-end-

Enclosure (A): Overlay of Rumanian City Plan
(B): Overlay [REDACTED]
Mosaic-Constanta 0250-9908-25M
(C): [REDACTED] Sketch of Coastal Gun Sites

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50X1

50X1

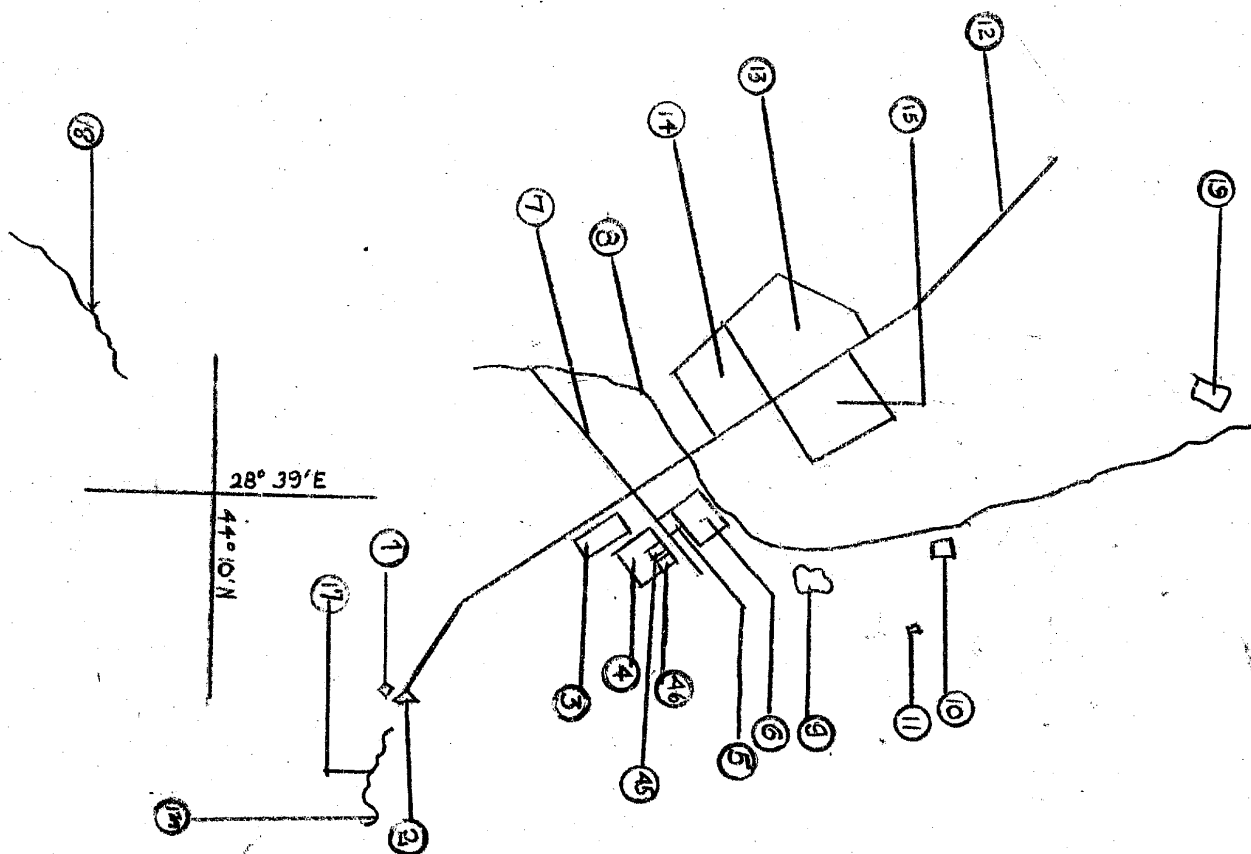
SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

ENCLOSURE (B)

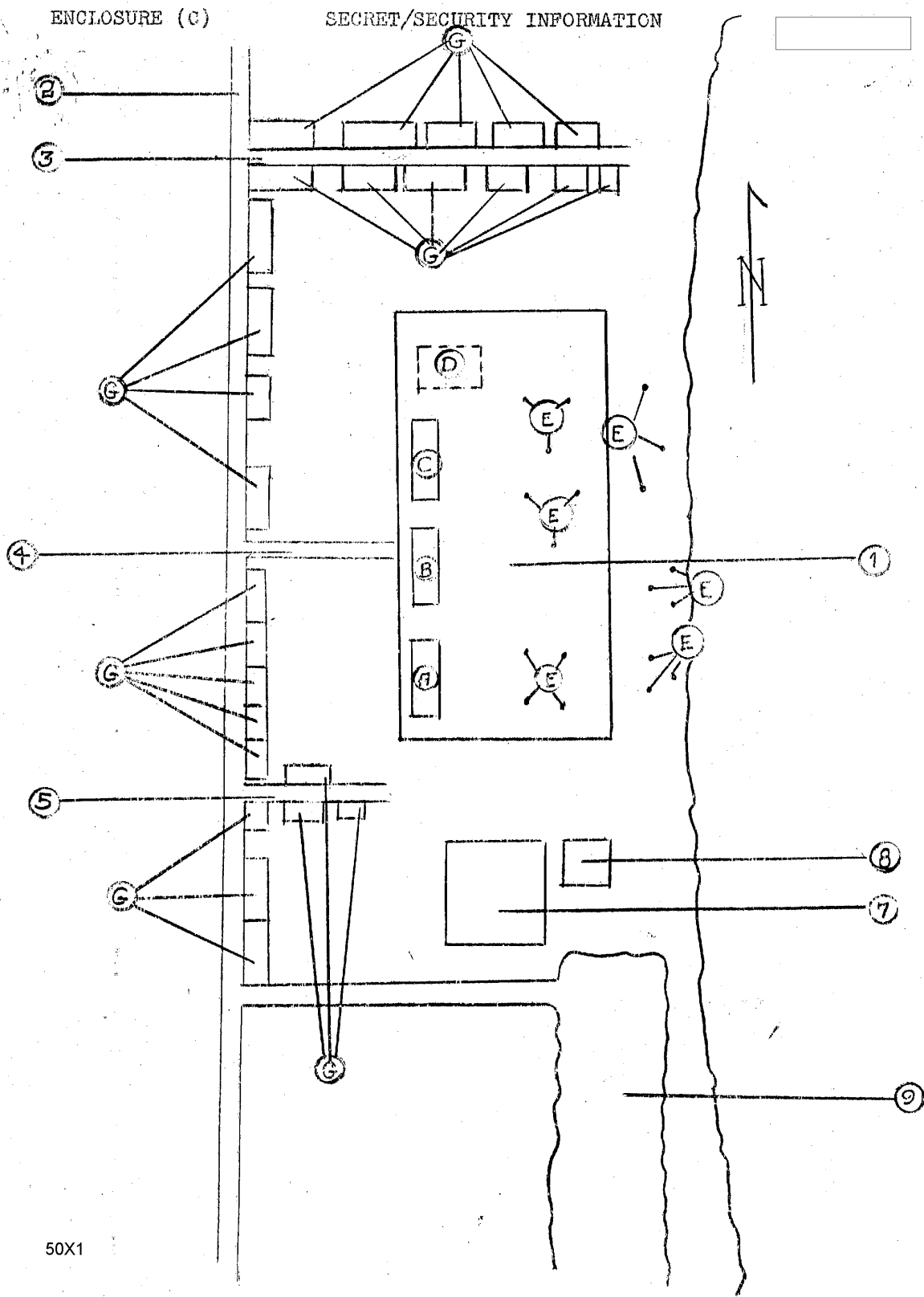
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SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION



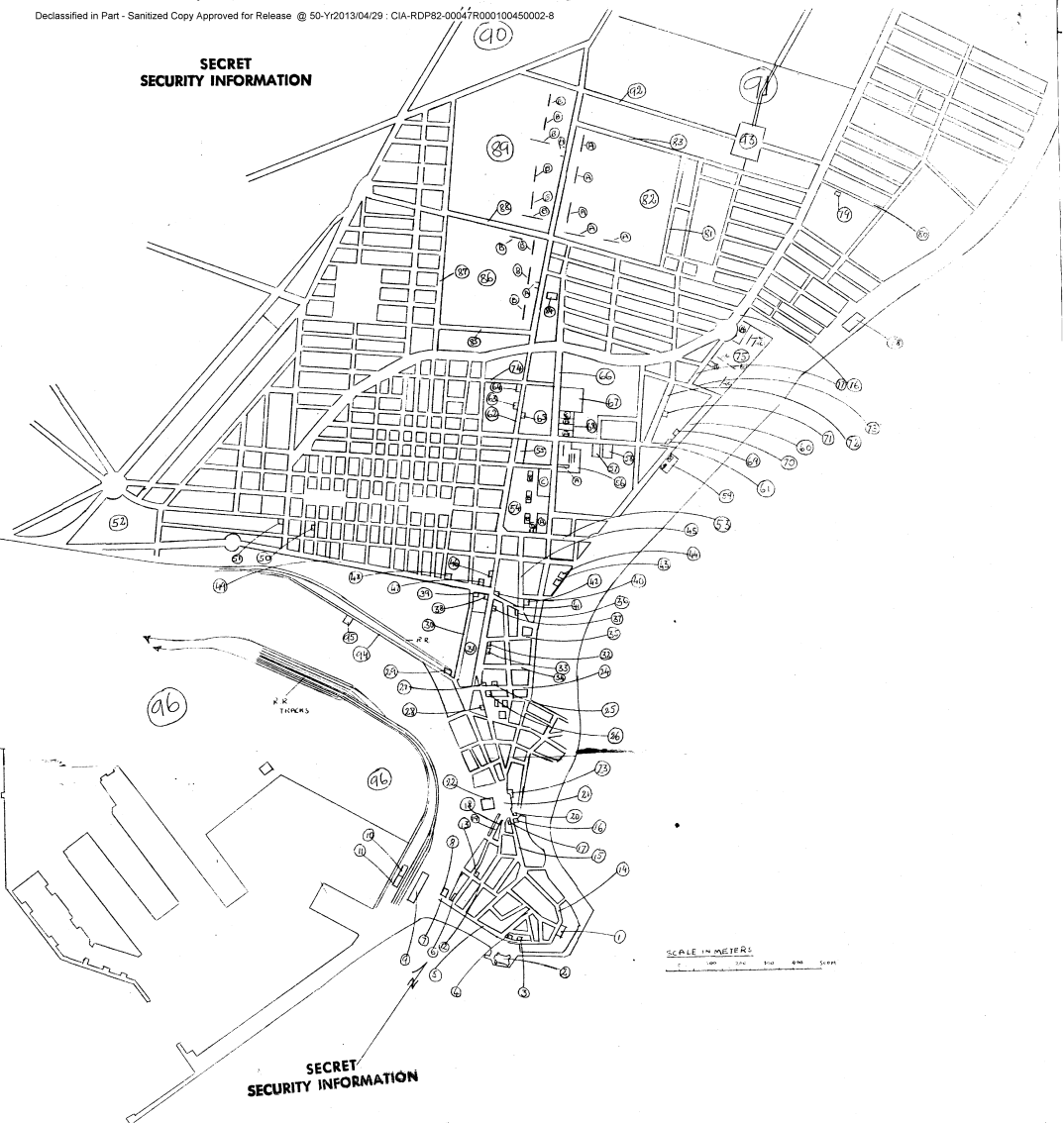
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SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

Enclosure A
Overlay of City Plan of Constanta

50X1



SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION

Encl. (A)

50X1

ENCLOSURE A
OVER LAY OF CITY PLAN OF CONSTANTIA

50X1

